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WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1963

No. 179

House of Representatives

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D., offered the following prayer:

James 5: 16: *The supplication of a righteous man availeth much.*

Almighty God, whose divine will is the supreme and sovereign law of the universe, we acknowledge that we are constrained by Thy love and compelled by our needs to turn to Thee in prayer because we have nowhere else to go and Thou alone canst give us peace and power.

We penitently confess that we are facing difficult tasks and heavy responsibilities which are chastening our spirits and teaching us humility and bringing our minds and hearts down from their pride and complacent self-righteousness.

Grant that we may seek Thee earnestly, beseeching Thee to give us wisdom to understand Thy will, insight to lead us when the way is dark, strength to perform our duties faithfully, and courage to sustain us in times of tragedy and tribulation.

Create within us those desires which Thou dost delight to satisfy for our conscience indicts and convicts us that we are often so self-willed and our wills are not in tune with Thine.

In the name of our blessed Lord we offer our prayers and dedicate our lives. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Monday, November 4, 1963, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. McGown, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills and a concurrent resolution of the House of the following titles:

H.R. 7405. An act to amend the Bretton Woods Agreements Act to authorize the U.S. Governor of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development to vote for an increase in the Bank's authorized capital stock;

H.R. 8821. An act to revise the provisions of law relating to the methods by which

amounts made available to the States pursuant to the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958 and title XII of the Social Security Act are to be restored to the Treasury; and

H. Con. Res. 223. Concurrent resolution to provide for the printing of 3,000 additional copies of civil rights hearings.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 1241. An act to require annual reports instead of quarterly reports under the Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Act;

S. 1686. An act to amend section 375 of title 28 of the United States Code, relating to the annuities of widows of Supreme Court Justices; and

S. 2228. An act to change the requirements for the annual meeting date for national banks.

The message also announced that the Vice President has appointed Mr. JOHNSTON and Mr. CARLSON members of the Joint Select Committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the U.S. Government," for the disposition of executive papers referred to in the report of the Archivist of the United States numbered 64-6.

VENUE IN TORT CLAIMS

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following request from the Senate:

Ordered, That the Secretary of the Senate request the House of Representatives to return to the Senate the bill (H.R. 2985) entitled "An act to amend section 1391 of title 28 of the United States Code, relating to venue generally" together with all accompanying papers.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the request is granted.

There was no objection.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ELECTION OF HON. JOHN F. SHELLEY AS MAYOR OF SAN FRANCISCO

(Mr. MILLER of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. MILLER of California. Mr. Speaker, I know the Members of the House of Representatives will be very happy to learn that our colleague, the gentleman from California, Mr. JACK SHELLEY, has been elected mayor of the city of San Francisco. The vote was 120,000 to 81,000. In spite of the fact that JACK had to fight an uphill battle because he had none of the local newspapers with him. The vote was heavy; over 70 percent of it turned out.

FREE WORLD SHIPS CALLING ON COMMUNIST CUBA'S PORTS

(Mr. ROGERS of Florida asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. ROGERS of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I have long been concerned over the number of free world ships calling on Communist Cuba's ports. I have repeatedly urged that our allies end their commerce with Cuba, and have introduced legislation that would bring about an end of their shipping to Cuba, or loss of the privilege of carrying goods to or from U.S. ports.

The burden on Russia of having to carry more goods to Cuba is beginning to be apparent as a result of some decrease in allied shipping to Cuba in the past 2 months. Latest reports indicate that in September 29 allied ships called on Cuban ports, as compared to 36 Russian stops. October's figures, which are still incomplete, indicate that 25 calls were made by free world ships, while there were 42 stops made by Russian ships at Cuba harbors.

It is clear that if allied shipping decreases, then Russian shipping to Cuba must increase if Castro is to be supported. One only has to look at the shipping figures from the beginning of this year to bear out this conclusion. Now is the time to end all allied shipping to Cuba, and I urge action to be taken on my bill, H.R. 7687, that will bring about an end to free world shipping to Castro. If we can persuade our allies to end all of their shipping to Cuba, the burden to Russia of supplying that Red island will greatly increase. She will

20061

have to divert part of her fleet from other areas of Communist influence to supply Castro. Already Russia is expressing concern and discontent with the increased cost and effort to maintain Castro.

As long as communism exists in this hemisphere, there is a constant threat to the peace and security of the United States. If the Congress will enact H.R. 7687, I feel we will have taken an important positive step toward the end of Communist domination in Cuba and its potential threat to this hemisphere.

CORRECTION OF ROLL CALL

Mr. WILSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on roll call No. 189 I was not recorded. I was present and voted "no." I ask unanimous consent that the permanent Record and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT OVER FROM FRIDAY TO TUESDAY NEXT

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, in view of the fact that Monday next is Veterans' Day, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns on Friday, it adjourn to meet on Tuesday next.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. HOEVEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that two typographical errors appearing in my remarks of Monday, November 4, be corrected in the permanent Record as follows:

Page 19891: In the 11th paragraph of the 2d column, change the words "Ibid 7" to "Farm Income Situation, FIS 191."

Page 19892: In the eighth paragraph of the second column, change the words "crop-land reserve" to "conservation reserve."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa? There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, on page 19686 of the Record of October 31 I am incorrectly listed in asking the vote to be withdrawn because I had a live pair with the gentleman from Wisconsin. The paragraph should read:

I have a live pair with the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. BYRNES]. Had he been present he would have voted "yea." I voted "nay." I withdraw my vote and vote "present."

I ask unanimous consent that the Record and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS AND POWER, COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. ROGERS of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Communications and Power of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce be permitted to sit this afternoon during general debate.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? There was no objection.

CONFERENCE REPORT ON H.R. 6143, COLLEGE ACADEMIC FACILITIES ACT

Mr. POWELL. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H.R. 6143) to authorize assistance to public and other nonprofit institutions of higher education in financing the construction, rehabilitation, or improvement of needed academic and related facilities in undergraduate and graduate institutions and ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

CALL OF THE HOUSE

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that a quorum is not present.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa makes the point of order that a quorum is not present, and evidently a quorum is not present.

Mr. ALBERT. Mr. Speaker, I move a call of the House.

A call of the House was ordered.

The Clerk called the roll and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

[Roll No. 190]

Abernethy	Hardy	Rivers, S.C.
Anderson	Hays	Roberts, Tex.
Arends	Healey	Rodino
Avery	Hollifield	St. Onge
Baring	Hosmer	Scheneck
Bass	Jennings	Scott
Bates	Jones, Ala.	Shelley
Berry	Karsh	Sheppard
Blatnik	Kilburn	Sikes
Bruce	Kirwan	Siler
Burkhalter	Kluczyński	Slack
Burton	Kyl	Smith, Iowa
Coller	Landrum	Staebler
Chamberlain	Lesinski	Stephens
Colmer	Lindsay	Stubblefield
Dague	Long, La.	Talcott
Davis, Tenn.	Mailliard	Thompson, La.
Denton	Martin, Mass.	Thompson, N.J.
Derwinski	May	Thornberry
Donohue	Michel	Tuten
Dowdy	Miller, N.Y.	Ullman
Everett	Moorhead	Watts
Felghan	Morrison	Weaver
Findley	Nix	Westland
Foreman	O'Brien, Ill.	Wharton
Forrester	Passman	White
Fuqua	Philbin	Whitener
Garmatz	Pilcher	Whitten
Gislino	Pirnie	Widnall
Goodling	Pucinski	Williams
Gubser	Rains	Winstead
Hagan, Ga.	Rhodes, Ariz.	Wyman

The SPEAKER. On this roll call 336 Members have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

By unanimous consent, further proceedings under the call were dispensed with.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON COMMERCE AND FINANCE, COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Mr. STAGGERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Subcommittee on Commerce and Finance of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce be permitted to sit during general debate this afternoon.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

CORRECTION OF THE RECORD

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Speaker, on October 23, I addressed the House and my remarks appear on pages 19136 through 19140 in the Record of that date. I ask unanimous consent that the following errors be corrected in the permanent bound Record:

Page 19136, first subheading should read "Blueprint for Control."

Page 19138, first column under subheading "USOE Ideology," first paragraph should read:

"Mr. Speaker, Mr. Raymond Moley, in a column entitled 'Uncle Sam, Schoolmaster,' published in Newsweek, September 23, 1963, said:"

Same page, next to the last full paragraph of first column, ninth line should read "Agency for the Future," not "Agency of the Future."

Same page, third column, first full paragraph of my own words, should read as follows:

Now this same Eric Baber shows up in the USOE reorganization as Assistant Commissioner and Director, Division of Elementary and Secondary Education in the Bureau of Educational Research and Development headed by Associate Commissioner Ralph C. M. Flynt, Associate Commissioner and a member of the Committee on Mission which prepared "A Federal Education Agency for the Future."

Page 19140, second full paragraph, delete the word "and" in first line so it will read "First, the NEA drive for sanctions."

Same page, last full paragraph, sixth line, capitalize "F" in word "Future."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio? There was no objection.

COLLEGE ACADEMIC FACILITIES ACT

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement see proceedings of the House of November 4, 1963.)

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York [Mr. POWELL] is recognized for 1 hour.

A6928

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

November 6

Since leaving San Diego in early 1962, Krulak has served as special assistant for counterinsurgency and special activities to the director of the staff of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington, D.C.

HAS SERVED ON DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS

In recent months this job has taken him on military-diplomatic missions to Central America and southeast Asia.

He attended an anti-Castro meeting with Central American governments in Managua, Nicaragua, in April. The U.S. delegation was headed by Deputy Attorney General Nicholas de Katzenbach.

In September Krulak went to South Vietnam for an on-the-spot inspection of activities there with Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara and Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The mission to South Vietnam forced him to cancel vacation plans for a visit to San Diego with his wife, Amy.

It is expected when General and Mrs. Krulak arrive in Hawaii, the headquarters of the Pacific Fleet Marine Force, they will have a reunion with one of their three sons. Victor Krulak, Jr., 25, who was ordained an Episcopal deacon early this year in Berkeley, and is stationed in Hawaii. Another son, 2d Lt. William Krulak, is stationed at Camp Pendleton. The couple's third son, Charles, is a cadet at the Naval Academy who will graduate next year.

Cuba
Is There a Deal?—Will There Be Another Pearl Harbor in Cuba?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. STEVEN B. DEROUNIAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1963

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, in a very disturbing article which appeared in the Long Island Press yesterday, Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott tell us of the Soviet jet buildup in Cuba.

I wonder if President Kennedy will again accuse those who warned him previously about increases in Soviet strength of being warmongers.

The article follows:

A SECRET BUILDUP?—MORE SOVIET JETS IN CUBA

(By Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott)

WASHINGTON.—Russia is again baffling U.S. intelligence authorities with some strange military moves in Communist-ruled Cuba.

In recent weeks, the Soviets have quietly doubled their jet fighters and fighter-bombers on the island while at the same time withdrawing around 3,000 combat troops.

The latest U-2 photographs, showing increased numbers of Russian planes on or near Cuban airfields, have forced U.S. intelligence experts to raise their estimates from 150 to "more than 300" Soviet planes in Cuba.

In sharp contrast to this sinister buildup, U.S. aerial surveillance of Russian troop camps and departing ships has caused the intelligence experts to reduce their estimates of Soviet military personnel on the island from 11,000 in July to "approximately 8,000" by the end of October.

This new CIA estimate which is being hotly challenged by Army and Navy intelligence, reports that 14,000 Russian troops have left Cuba since last year's missile crisis.

At the peak of the United States-Soviet confrontation, CIA put the Soviet troop

strength in Cuba at 22,000. The Defense Intelligence Agency estimated the Russians at between 25,000 and 32,000.

With the Central Intelligence Agency again in undisputed command of all U.S. intelligence on Cuba, the CIA now takes the cautious position that it is impossible to estimate the number of Soviet troops still there. The reason: Lack of hard intelligence from inside Cuba.

To add to these conflicting estimates, reliable Cuban refugees are warning that most of the Russian troops have not left the island but have only taken off their uniform. The refugees' most recent estimate is 18,000.

The surprise appearance of more Soviet jet fighters and fighter-bombers in Cuba has touched off a new debate in the administration's intelligence community over whether the additional planes represent an offensive threat.

One group of experts, comprised mostly of intelligence officials from the CIA and the State Department, stresses that the new buildup is "defensive," since most of the planes are single-engine Mig-2's, Mig-19's, and Mig-17's.

These intelligence experts emphasize that the planes have an out-and-back range of 300 miles, which greatly limits their use as bombers against the United States.

Another group, made up of intelligence experts from the three military services, claims that a buildup of this size presents an "offensive" threat.

These Pentagon veterans point out that more than 150 of the Soviet jets could be converted into 900-mile-range nuclear bombers in a matter of hours. This offensive capability could be attained by equipping the MIG's with additional fuel tanks and a new-type A-bomb rack.

Still unsolved is the growing mystery surrounding heavy Soviet construction in the mountainous central region of Cuba.

Cuban refugees say the Russian technicians are building huge underground missile silos, although no big rockets have so far been sighted in the underground hideaways.

This finding is disputed by the CIA. Its agents report that the Russians are preparing large underground storage facilities with huge cement covers and air vents on top, and not missile silos.

Since neither the refugees nor the CIA have penetrated the silos, it is doubtful that the United States will find out what Khrushchev has in store for us until he decides to lift the covers.

As reported in a previous column, CIA pilots are limited to less than a dozen high-level U-2 reconnaissance flights a month, with none passing directly over Cuba. Instead, the U-2's follow the Cuban coastline, staying over international waters and out of range of more than 600 SA-2 missiles that ring the island.

Hurricane Flora, which lashed Cuba for 5 days in October, flooded a number of underground silos, according to Cuban refugees. This God-directed storm set back the Soviet's construction program by more than 6 months. Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., one of President Kennedy's top aids on Latin American affairs, is urging more contact with the Castro government. He favors giving U.S. surplus farm commodities to Cuba. To push his project, Schlesinger recently cleared the way for four U.S. citizens—all Quakers—to fly to Cuba last week to arrange the distribution of an airlift of relief supplies to Cuban victims of the recent hurricane. The supplies, valued at \$30,000, were flown from Philadelphia over the weekend. Exile groups are still pressing the White House to help overthrow Haiti's President Francois Duvalier. So far, President Kennedy has been unwilling to use the Central Intelligence Agency to get rid of

Duvalier because he is afraid that its participation would leak out. President Kennedy's continued nonrecognition of the military junta in Honduras is slowly weakening that new regime.

J.F.K.: The Man and the Myth—Part III

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1963

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I include part III of a series appearing in the September 14, 1963, issue of Human Events containing a review of Victor Lasky's book "J.F.K.: The Man and the Myth."

"WHERE'S JOHNNY?"—HEARD OFTEN IN KENNEDY'S EARLY DAYS IN CONGRESS—PART III

Kennedy himself has acknowledged that his record as a Congressman was not the most distinguished. He had worked hard for a job he really had not wanted; and he found himself voting on issues about which he couldn't care less.

"After all," he later told a biographer, Ralph Martin, "I wasn't equipped for the job. I didn't plan to go into it, and when I started out as a Congressman, there were lots of things I didn't know, a lot of mistakes I made, maybe some votes that should have been different."

During this period Kennedy suffered occasional attacks of malaria; and his face had a yellowish tinge. His back hurt too, but he refused to curb the strenuous life to which the Kennedys are addicted. He sailed, swam, and played touch football. Evenings he went to the movies, dating various girls around town.

Kennedy settled down in a rented Georgetown house on 31st Street with his sister, Eunice, who was then working at the Justice Department. Joseph P. Kennedy had assigned as housekeeper and general factotum his cherished cook Margaret Ambrose who, as the ambassador was wont to observe, had "prepared feasts for royalty." George Thomas, a Negro valet previously employed by New York Times columnist, Arthur Krock, was hired as Jack's gentleman's gentleman.

SIDED WITH ECONOMIZERS

It takes a long reach of memory to recall that in his congressional years John F. Kennedy frequently sided with the House economy bloc in efforts to curtail excessive Fair Deal spending.

In 1950, for example, Kennedy departed from the Democratic leadership to support a proposal by Congressman John Taber, the Grand Old Party's watchdog of the Treasury, for a \$600 million across-the-board cut in Federal spending.

"How long," Jack then demanded of the House, "can we continue deficit spending on such a large scale with a national debt of over \$285 billion?"

But no one took Kennedy very seriously in those days. Not even Kennedy himself, according to Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. Most of his colleagues considered him a pleasant young man merely voicing his father's views.

"Sometimes we didn't have the pleasure of Jack's company for months at a time," recalls a fellow member of the House Education and Labor Committee. "We used to tease him a good deal about his frequent absences; but, frankly, we were not as much critical as envious."

1963

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

A6927

Under unanimous consent, I include an editorial and two articles from the San Diego Union as a portion of my remarks:

GENERAL KRULAK IDEAL LEADER

The Marines always have been a force set apart. They are elite fighting men, but, unlike the professional soldiers of history, their esprit de corps springs from the heart of their country.

President Kennedy's nomination of Maj. Gen. Victor H. Krulak for promotion to lieutenant general, and his assignment as commanding general of the Fleet Marine Force Pacific can bring to the leadership of 70,000 men a marine's marine. Service to General Krulak is not duty but patriotism.

San Diegans became well acquainted with General Krulak while he was commanding general of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot from 1959 to 1962. He entered into local community life with the same enthusiasm and sincerity he displayed in shaping callow youths into fighting men, who, in his deep conviction, would have the great honor of wearing the uniform of a U.S. marine. His World War II and Korean service were exceptionally demanding and he won his first stars with great commendation.

In the last year the general has been on duty in Washington with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in charge of planning and developing special American counter guerrilla forces. He recently accompanied the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to South Vietnam, for a reappraisal of that trying situation.

In a time when ordinary military service is largely obligatory and, therefore, too often resented, and when military counsel is questioned or subjugated to political considerations, the Nation is fortunate that the Krulaks of all the services have pushed aside the temptations of civil life and remained in uniform.

Usually a soldier is not a hero until the shooting starts. But in these times a force in being is everything and we are engaged in a different kind of war.

General Krulak is one who understands the cold war, and that it is just as dangerous and just as demanding of patriotism as a hot war.

In an article published in the San Diego Union on October 6, General Krulak referred to a Chinese general who said that "to win 100 victories in 100 battles is not the acme of skill. To subdue the enemy without fighting—there is the acme of skill."

General Krulak then went on to describe a war without shooting or a war with little shooting—"In short, the war we and our friends around the world today." It is war going on in a hundred places, and no two battles are the same, some are quiet and some are noisy, but the stakes never vary.

The loss of little wars, or the loss to communism of lands rich in resources or productive capacity, would be a grave hazard, the general warned, "a hazard we cannot accept."

General Krulak would command in the Pacific the largest of Marine Corps operating forces that makes up the spearhead of any action which must be taken quickly and effectively. The wisdom to use such a force, at the right time and in the right way, must come from others. And, in nominating General Krulak, the President is making sure that the training of our Marines will not be ignored nor their patriotism wasted.

KRULAK NEW HEAD OF FLEET MARINES—EX-COMMANDER OF SAN DIEGO RECRUIT DEPOT ALSO NOMINATED FOR THREE-STAR GENERAL

WASHINGTON.—Maj. Gen. Victor H. Krulak, U.S. Marine Corps, the Pentagon's highest ranking military adviser on guerrilla warfare, was designated yesterday to take command of the Pacific Fleet Marine Force.

At the same time, President Kennedy nominated Krulak for promotion to lieutenant general.

Also nominated for three-star rank was another 50-year-old marine, Maj. Gen. Leonard F. Chapman, Jr., who will succeed Lt. Gen. Wallace M. Greene as Marine Chief of Staff, January 1, when Greene becomes corps Commandant.

No date was set for Krulak to replace Lt. Gen. Carson A. Roberts, the current Pacific Fleet Marine Force commanding general. A marine spokesman said Krulak will take over when Roberts retires early next year.

Spokesmen at Marine headquarters here said the new orders for Krulak and Chapman will be issued after their promotions have been confirmed by the Senate. Senate approval is expected to be routine.

Krulak, a much-decorated veteran of 20 years' service in the corps, has been serving as special assistant for counterinsurgency and special activities to the Joint Chiefs of Staff since February 1962.

He took that post after turning over command of the San Diego Marine Corps Recruit Depot to Maj. Gen. Sidney S. Wade, who will be Krulak's deputy at Fleet Marine Force Headquarters in Honolulu.

Krulak has served four San Diego County tours, culminating with his 26-month assignment as MCRD commanding general. A 1934 graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, he served from 1936 to 1937 at the old San Diego Marine Corps Base, from 1942 to 1943 with a special amphibious force in San Diego, and in 1949 as a regimental commander at Camp Pendleton.

Krulak's decorations include the Navy Cross, the Bronze Star, the Air Medal, and two Legions of Merit with combat V.

He was awarded the Navy Cross for extraordinary heroism in October 1943, when he led a battalion of Marine paratroopers during heavy fighting on Chosueul, one of the Solomon Islands.

He received one Legion of Merit for his part in planning and executing the World War II Okinawa campaign and the second during the Korean conflict. The Air Medal was awarded for his flights over Korea from August 1950 to July 1951.

Krulak won the Bronze Star in the last days of World War II for helping negotiate the surrender of the Japanese garrison in Tsingtao, China.

The selection of Krulak for top command was praised by his fellow Marines.

PROMOTION PRAISED

"The promotion speaks for itself; it tells the esteem in which General Krulak is held," said one high-ranking officer.

In his role as a guerrilla warfare expert, Krulak has made two visits to South Vietnam, where the Communist Vietcong are employing guerrilla tactics in an undeclared war against the government. In September Krulak accompanied Defense Secretary Robert McNamara and Gen. Maxwell Taylor, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, on an inspection tour of Vietnam.

Chapman, the other marine selected for 3-star rank, is also no stranger to San Diego.

Like Krulak he served as a young officer from 1938 to 1940, at the San Diego Marine Corps Base. From July 1952 to August 1953, he commanded a 3d Division regiment at Camp Pendleton.

His decorations include the Bronze Star, the Navy Commendation Ribbon with combat "V," and the Legion of Merit with combat "V," all won during World War II service in the South Pacific.

Chapman began his military career in the Army, with a 1935 ROTC commission from the University of Florida. A few months after graduation he switched to the Marines.

Chapman has been assistant chief of staff for logistics at Marine headquarters since November 1, 1961.

BEGAN CAREER HERE

Wade, 54, began his career as a Marine when he reported to the recruit depot in San Diego 33 years ago for boot training. A year later he won an appointment to the U.S. Naval Academy from which he was graduated in 1933.

In 1958, Wade commanded the 6,000-man Marine Task Force that landed in Lebanon during the Middle East crisis. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious service there.

He assumed command of the recruit depot February 15 of last year.

Wade and his wife, Doris, have two children, Sidney S. (Scotty), Jr., 17, and Mrs. James E. Page, the wife of a marine officer.

ONE OF FINEST: KRULAK EXTOLLED BY SAN DIEGANS

(By Hal D. Steward)

Maj. Gen. Victor H. Krulak, U.S. Marine Corps, was described yesterday as a man who had made a permanent mark for the betterment of San Diego.

Gen. Holland M. (Howlin' Mad) Smith, U.S. Marine Corps, retired, Krulak's World War II commander, described him as "the most brilliant officer I've known in my 58 years in the Marine Corps."

President Kennedy yesterday nominated Krulak for promotion to lieutenant general and assignment as commander of the Pacific Fleet Marine Force.

"He [Krulak] has no physical fear; he is strong in his convictions and he is one of the finest officers I have ever known," Smith added.

Krulak served under Smith as a lieutenant colonel in the South Pacific during World War II.

"One day he was wounded twice and refused to be evacuated," Smith said of Krulak. "He's a man of tremendous courage."

Smith said Krulak was "one of the most beloved commanders we've ever had at the recruit depot. He did a magnificent job of public relations and he was an extremely civic-minded officer."

CIVIC ACTIVITIES WERE INSPIRATION

Dr. Ralph Dallard, city superintendent of schools, agreed with Smith on Krulak's civic activities.

"His presence here was an inspiration to the community," Dallard said of Krulak, who commanded the San Diego Marine Corps Recruit Depot from December 1959 to February 1962.

"While he was commandant of MCRD he spoke on patriotic duties to every high school student body in the city.

"He took his personal time to do this," Dallard added, "and he had a quality of sincerity that made his speech an inspiring thing to youngsters."

Dallard said Krulak's promotion "is no surprise to me. I'm delighted to see he has been given further recognition."

The school superintendent also recalled Krulak's program on the history of the American flag that was "presented to hundreds of school groups."

While stationed here, Krulak was active in the Kiwanis Club, which sponsored a civic testimonial for him on his departure from the MCRD command. He also was active in the American Red Cross, the United Community Services and other community activities.

Krulak, 51, earned a Navy Cross and Legion of Merit with combat "V" for heroic action and outstanding service in World War II. In the Korean war he received a second Legion of Merit with combat "V" for outstanding service.

A6928

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — APPENDIX

November 6

Since leaving San Diego in early 1962, Krulak has served as special assistant for counterinsurgency and special activities to the director of the staff of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff in Washington, D.C.

HAS SERVED ON DIPLOMATIC MISSIONS

In recent months this job has taken him on military-diplomatic missions to Central America and southeast Asia.

He attended an anti-Castro meeting with Central American governments in Managua, Nicaragua, in April. The U.S. delegation was headed by Deputy Attorney General Nicholas de Katzenbach.

In September Krulak went to South Vietnam for an on-the-spot inspection of activities there with Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara and Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The mission to South Vietnam forced him to cancel vacation plans for a visit to San Diego with his wife, Amy.

It is expected when General and Mrs. Krulak arrive in Hawaii, the headquarters of the Pacific Fleet Marine Force, they will have a reunion with one of their three sons. Victor Krulak, Jr., 25, who was ordained an Episcopal deacon early this year in Berkeley, and is stationed in Hawaii. Another son, 2d Lt. William Krulak, is stationed at Camp Pendleton. The couple's third son, Charles, is a cadet at the Naval Academy who will graduate next year.

Cuba file
Is There a Deal?—Will There Be Another Pearl Harbor in Cuba?

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. STEVEN B. DEROUNIAN

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1963

Mr. DEROUNIAN. Mr. Speaker, in a very disturbing article which appeared in the Long Island Press yesterday, Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott tell us of the Soviet jet buildup in Cuba.

I wonder if President Kennedy will again accuse those who warned him previously about increases in Soviet strength of being warmongers.

The article follows:

A SECRET BUILDUP?—MORE SOVIET JETS IN CUBA

(By Robert S. Allen and Paul Scott)

WASHINGTON.—Russia is again baffling U.S. intelligence authorities with some strange military moves in Communist-ruled Cuba.

In recent weeks, the Soviets have quietly doubled their jet fighters and fighter-bombers on the island while at the same time withdrawing around 3,000 combat troops.

The latest U-2 photographs, showing increased numbers of Russian planes on or near Cuban airfields, have forced U.S. intelligence experts to raise their estimates from 150 to "more than 300" Soviet planes in Cuba.

In sharp contrast to this sinister buildup, U.S. aerial surveillance of Russian troop camps and departing ships has caused the intelligence experts to reduce their estimates of Soviet military personnel on the island from 11,000 in July to "approximately 8,000" by the end of October.

This new CIA estimate which is being hotly challenged by Army and Navy intelligence, reports that 14,000 Russian troops have left Cuba since last year's missile crisis.

At the peak of the United States-Soviet confrontation, CIA put the Soviet troop

strength in Cuba at 22,000. The Defense Intelligence Agency estimated the Russians at between 25,000 and 32,000.

With the Central Intelligence Agency again in undisputed command of all U.S. intelligence on Cuba, the CIA now takes the cautious position that it is impossible to estimate the number of Soviet troops still there. The reason: Lack of hard intelligence from inside Cuba.

To add to these conflicting estimates, reliable Cuban refugees are warning that most of the Russian troops have not left the island but have only taken off their uniform. The refugees' most recent estimate is 18,000.

The surprise appearance of more Soviet jet fighters and fighter-bombers in Cuba has touched off a new debate in the administration's intelligence community over whether the additional planes represent an offensive threat.

One group of experts, comprised mostly of intelligence officials from the CIA and the State Department, stresses that the new buildup is "defensive," since most of the planes are single-engine Mig-2's, Mig-19's, and Mig-17's.

These intelligence experts emphasize that the planes have an out-and-back range of 300 miles, which greatly limits their use as bombers against the United States.

Another group, made up of intelligence experts from the three military services, claims that a buildup of this size presents an "offensive" threat.

These Pentagon veterans point out that more than 150 of the Soviet jets could be converted into 900-mile-range nuclear bombers in a matter of hours. This offensive capability could be attained by equipping the MIG's with additional fuel tanks and a new-type A-bomb rack.

Still unsolved is the growing mystery surrounding heavy Soviet construction in the mountainous central region of Cuba.

Cuban refugees say the Russian technicians are building huge underground missile silos, although no big rockets have so far been sighted in the underground hideaways.

This finding is disputed by the CIA. Its agents report that the Russians are preparing large underground storage facilities with huge cement covers and air vents on top, and not missile silos.

Since neither the refugees nor the CIA have penetrated the silos, it is doubtful that the United States will find out what Khrushchev has in store for us until he decides to lift the covers.

As reported in a previous column, CIA pilots are limited to less than a dozen high-level U-2 reconnaissance flights a month, with none passing directly over Cuba. Instead, the U-2's follow the Cuban coastline, staying over international waters and out of range of more than 600 SA-2 missiles that ring the island.

Hurricane Flora, which lashed Cuba for 5 days in October, flooded a number of underground silos, according to Cuban refugees. This God-directed storm set back the Soviet's construction program by more than 6 months. Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., one of President Kennedy's top aids on Latin American affairs, is urging more contact with the Castro government. He favors giving U.S. surplus farm commodities to Cuba. To push his project, Schlesinger recently cleared the way for four U.S. citizens—all Quakers—to fly to Cuba last week to arrange the distribution of an airlift of relief supplies to Cuban victims of the recent hurricane. The supplies, valued at \$30,000, were flown from Philadelphia over the weekend. Exile groups are still pressing the White House to help overthrow Haiti's President Francois Duvalier. So far, President Kennedy has been unwilling to use the Central Intelligence Agency to get rid of

Duvalier because he is afraid that its participation would 'leak out. President Kennedy's continued nonrecognition of the military junta in Honduras is slowly weakening that new regime.

J.F.K.: The Man and the Myth—Part III

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, November 6, 1963

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, under unanimous consent, I include part III of a series appearing in the September 14, 1963, issue of Human Events containing a review of Victor Lasky's book "J.F.K.: The Man and the Myth."

"WHERE'S JOHNNY?"—HEARD OFTEN IN KENNEDY'S EARLY DAYS IN CONGRESS—PART III

Kennedy himself has acknowledged that his record as a Congressman was not the most distinguished. He had worked hard for a job he really had not wanted; and he found himself voting on issues about which he couldn't care less.

"After all," he later told a biographer, Ralph Martin, "I wasn't equipped for the job. I didn't plan to go into it, and when I started out as a Congressman, there were lots of things I didn't know, a lot of mistakes I made, maybe some votes that should have been different."

During this period Kennedy suffered occasional attacks of malaria; and his face had a yellowish tinge. His back hurt too, but he refused to curb the strenuous life to which the Kennedys are addicted. He sailed, swam, and played touch football. Evenings he went to the movies, dating various girls around town.

Kennedy settled down in a rented Georgetown house on 31st Street with his sister, Eunice, who was then working at the Justice Department. Joseph P. Kennedy had assigned as housekeeper and general factotum his cherished cook Margaret Ambrose who, as the ambassador was wont to observe, had "prepared feasts for royalty." George Thomas, a Negro valet previously employed by New York Times columnist, Arthur Krook, was hired as Jack's gentleman's gentleman.

SIDED WITH ECONOMIZERS

It takes a long reach of memory to recall that in his congressional years John F. Kennedy frequently sided with the House economy bloc in efforts to curtail excessive Fair Deal spending.

In 1950, for example, Kennedy departed from the Democratic leadership to support a proposal by Congressman John Taber, the Grand Old Party's watchdog of the Treasury, for a \$600 million across-the-board cut in Federal spending.

"How long," Jack then demanded of the House, "can we continue deficit spending on such a large scale with a national debt of over \$285 billion?"

But no one took Kennedy very seriously in those days. Not even Kennedy himself, according to Arthur Schlesinger, Jr. Most of his colleagues considered him a pleasant young man merely voicing his father's views.

"Sometimes we didn't have the pleasure of Jack's company for months at a time," recalls a fellow member of the House Education and Labor Committee. "We used to tease him a good deal about his frequent absences; but, frankly, we were not as much critical as envious."

1963

Under unanimous consent, I include an editorial and two articles from the San Diego Union as a portion of my remarks:

GENERAL KRULAK IDEAL LEADER

The Marines always have been a force set apart. They are elite fighting men, but, unlike the professional soldiers of history, their esprit de corps springs from the heart of their country.

President Kennedy's nomination of Maj. Gen. Victor H. Krulak for promotion to lieutenant general, and his assignment as commanding general of the Fleet Marine Force Pacific can bring to the leadership of 70,000 men a marine's marine. Service to General Krulak is not duty but patriotism.

San Diegans became well acquainted with General Krulak while he was commanding general of the Marine Corps Recruit Depot from 1959 to 1962. He entered into local community life with the same enthusiasm and sincerity he displayed in shaping callow youths into fighting men, who, in his deep conviction, would have the great honor of wearing the uniform of a U.S. marine. His World War II and Korean service were exceptionally demanding and he won his first stars with great commendation.

In the last year the general has been on duty in Washington with the Joint Chiefs of Staff, in charge of planning and developing special American counter guerrilla forces. He recently accompanied the Secretary of Defense and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to South Vietnam, for a reappraisal of that trying situation.

In a time when ordinary military service is largely obligatory and, therefore, too often resented, and when military counsel is questioned or subjugated to political considerations, the Nation is fortunate that the Krulaks of all the services have pushed aside the temptations of civil life and remained in uniform.

Usually a soldier is not a hero until the shooting starts. But in these times a force in being is everything and we are engaged in a different kind of war.

General Krulak is one who understands the cold war, and that it is just as dangerous and just as demanding of patriotism as a hot war.

In an article published in the San Diego Union on October 6, General Krulak referred to a Chinese general who said that "to win 100 victories in 100 battles is not the acme of skill. To subdue the enemy without fighting—there is the acme of skill."

General Krulak then went on to describe a war without shooting or a war with little shooting—"In short, the war we and our friends around the world today." It is war going on in a hundred places, and no two battles are the same, some are quiet and some are noisy, but the stakes never vary.

The loss of little wars, or the loss to communism of lands rich in resources or productive capacity, would be a grave hazard, the general warned, "a bazaar we cannot accept."

General Krulak would command in the Pacific the largest of Marine Corps operating forces that makes up the spearhead of any action which must be taken quickly and effectively. The wisdom to use such a force, at the right time and in the right way, must come from others. And, in nominating General Krulak, the President is making sure that the training of our Marines will not be ignored nor their patriotism wasted.

KRULAK NEW HEAD OF FLEET MARINES—EX-COMMANDER OF SAN DIEGO RECRUIT DEPOT ALSO NOMINATED FOR THREE-STAR GENERAL

WASHINGTON.—Maj. Gen. Victor H. Krulak, U.S. Marine Corps, the Pentagon's highest ranking military adviser on guerrilla warfare, was designated yesterday to take command of the Pacific Fleet Marine Force.

At the same time, President Kennedy nominated Krulak for promotion to lieutenant general.

Also nominated for three-star rank was another 50-year-old marine, Maj. Gen. Leonard F. Chapman, Jr., who will succeed Lt. Gen. Wallace M. Greene as Marine Chief of Staff, January 1, when Greene becomes corps commandant.

No date was set for Krulak to replace Lt. Gen. Carson A. Roberts, the current Pacific Fleet Marine Force commanding general. A marine spokesman said Krulak will take over when Roberts retires early next year.

Spokesmen at Marine headquarters here said the new orders for Krulak and Chapman will be issued after their promotions have been confirmed by the Senate. Senate approval is expected to be routine.

Krulak, a much-decorated veteran of 29 years' service in the corps, has been serving as special assistant for counterinsurgency and special activities to the Joint Chiefs of Staff since February 1962.

He took that post after turning over command of the San Diego Marine Corps Recruit Depot to Maj. Gen. Sidney S. Wade, who will be Krulak's deputy at Fleet Marine Force Headquarters in Honolulu.

Krulak has served four San Diego County tours, culminating with his 28-month assignment as MCRD commanding general. A 1934 graduate of the U.S. Naval Academy, he served from 1936 to 1937 at the old San Diego Marine Corps Base, from 1942 to 1943 with a special amphibious force in San Diego, and in 1949 as a regimental commander at Camp Pendleton.

Krulak's decoration include the Navy Cross, the Bronze Star, the Air Medal, and two Legions of Merit with combat V.

He was awarded the Navy Cross for extraordinary heroism in October 1943, when he led a battalion of Marine paratroopers during heavy fighting on Chosueul, one of the Solomon Islands.

He received one Legion of Merit for his part in planning and executing the World War II Okinawa campaign and the second during the Korean conflict. The Air Medal was awarded for his flights over Korea from August 1950 to July 1951.

Krulak won the Bronze Star in the last days of World War II for helping negotiate the surrender of the Japanese garrison in Tsingtao, China.

The selection of Krulak for top command was praised by his fellow Marines.

PROMOTION PRAISED

"The promotion speaks for itself; it tells the esteem in which General Krulak is held," said one high-ranking officer.

In his role as a guerrilla warfare expert, Krulak has made two visits to South Vietnam, where the Communist Vietcong are employing guerrilla tactics in an undeclared war against the government. In September Krulak accompanied Defense Secretary Robert McNamara and Gen. Maxwell Taylor, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, on an inspection tour of Vietnam.

Chapman, the other marine selected for 3-star rank, is also no stranger to San Diego.

Like Krulak he served as a young officer from 1938 to 1940, at the San Diego Marine Corps Base. From July 1952 to August 1953, he commanded a 3d Division regiment at Camp Pendleton.

His decorations include the Bronze Star, the Navy Commendation Ribbon with combat "V," and the Legion of Merit with combat "V," all won during World War II service in the South Pacific.

Chapman began his military career in the Army, with a 1935 ROTC commission from the University of Florida. A few months after graduation he switched to the Marines.

Chapman has been assistant chief of staff for logistics at Marine headquarters since November 1, 1961.

BEGAN CAREER HERE

Wade, 54, began his career as a Marine when he reported to the recruit depot in San Diego 33 years ago for boot training. A year later he won an appointment to the U.S. Naval Academy from which he was graduated in 1933.

In 1958, Wade commanded the 6,000-man Marine Task Force that landed in Lebanon during the Middle East crisis. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal for exceptionally meritorious service there.

He assumed command of the recruit depot February 15 of last year.

Wade and his wife, Doris, have two children, Sidney S. (Scotty), Jr., 17, and Mrs. James E. Page, the wife of a marine officer.

ONE OF FINEST: KRULAK EXTOLLED BY SAN DIEGANS

(By Hal D. Steward)

Maj. Gen. Victor H. Krulak, U.S. Marine Corps, was described yesterday as a man who had made a permanent mark for the betterment of San Diego.

Gen. Holland M. (Howlin' Mad) Smith, U.S. Marine Corps, retired, Krulak's World War II commander, described him as "the most brilliant officer I've known in my 58 years in the Marine Corps."

President Kennedy yesterday nominated Krulak for promotion to lieutenant general and assignment as commander of the Pacific Fleet Marine Force.

"He [Krulak] has no physical fear; he is strong in his convictions and he is one of the finest officers I have ever known," Smith added.

Krulak served under Smith as a lieutenant colonel in the South Pacific during World War II.

"One day he was wounded twice and refused to be evacuated," Smith said of Krulak. "He's a man of tremendous courage."

Smith said Krulak was "one of the most beloved commanders we've ever had at the recruit depot. He did a magnificent job of public relations and he was an extremely civic-minded officer."

CIVIC ACTIVITIES WERE INSPIRATION

Dr. Ralph Dallard, city superintendent of schools, agreed with Smith on Krulak's civic activities.

"His presence here was an inspiration to the community," Dallard said of Krulak, who commanded the San Diego Marine Corps Recruit Depot from December 1959 to February 1962.

"While he was commandant of MCRD he spoke on patriotic duties to every high school student body in the city."

"He took his personal time to do this," Dallard added, "and he had a quality of sincerity that made his speech an inspiring thing to youngsters."

Dallard said Krulak's promotion "is no surprise to me. I'm delighted to see he has been given further recognition."

The school superintendent also recalled Krulak's program on the history of the American flag that was "presented to hundreds of school groups."

While stationed here, Krulak was active in the Kiwanis Club, which sponsored a civic testimonial for him on his departure from the MCRD command. He also was active in the American Red Cross, the United Community Services and other community activities.

Krulak, 51, earned a Navy Cross and Legion of Merit with combat "V" for heroic action and outstanding service in World War II. In the Korean war he received a second Legion of Merit with combat "V" for outstanding service.